

pressed in the terms "above" and "below." Snoozer died some days ago, overcome by the heat, probably, and his young master

his little hands, his thoughts were still with his departed pet. Instead of the usual "Now

l lay me," the childish lips parted, and a tremulous, earnest voice exclaimed: "Oh, Lord, please fro Snoozor down!"

FISH STORY.

The Living Blanket Which Enveloped a Bather.

[Carson Appeal.]

A few evenings since Mr. Jellerson, who keeps the saloon at Glenbrook, was out bathing in the lake when something suddenly wrapped about him like a wet

blanket. He was close to shore, and got there pretty lively. When he climbed up

the wharf blanket, as it appeared to be, was all wrapped about him in a queer way. He rushed into the saloon where there was a light, and was horrified to discover that the man was dead. The body was still alive. It held on with a terrible suction, and required several men to get it off.

A dentist who was stopping at the hotel pronounced it an elactys carycinus, or what is vulgarly known as the blanket fish. It is a small fish, but is very strong, and is only occasionally found in fresh water, except deep, cold lakes, and generally stays near the bottom. It is common in the Pacific Ocean as low as the thirty-fifth parallel. It wraps around its victim, and is very hard to pry off.

It is dark brown in color, with black stripes. It weighs about 25 pounds. When stretched out on the wharf, it was about six feet long by five broad, and not over an inch thick. It was on exhibition in the saloon all day, and is now on exhibition in the

Mr. Emery, the stage-driver, says he saw Jellerson when he came out of the water.

and thought he was wrapped up in a blanket. This is the first ever caught in this section of the world.

Philadelphians Realize It.
(Journal of Education.)

It is bad enough to have to live in a one-horse town, but life there is heavenly compared with existence in a wheelbarrow village.

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GIVEN AWAY.**

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THE WEEKLY GLOBE,
BOSTON, MASS.

The Globe Wheat Test.

SOMETHING IMPORTANT

To Farmers Who Raise Wheat

To Farmers Who Ought to Raise Wheat.

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THE SEED MANURE GIVEN AWAY

To every reader who sends \$1 for a yearly subscription, and will agree to fairly test the seed manure and report upon the experiment, The Weekly Globe will give, free of any expense whatever, one package of the Economic Seed Manure, which, if the directions are followed, will be sufficient to fertilize one bushel of wheat, or other seeds, or about one acre of land.

TESTIMONIALS.

The following are unsolicited testimonials: Andrew H. Ward, Esq.: "I have planted 27 hills of corn, each prepared in a different solution. I also tested some corn in some warm water and planted it at the same time. They all came up in the same days, and the plants were all of the same size at the end of the season, and produced much the best crop. Two of those prepared were much superior to the others, and I have since been planting that seed. Both Sea Island and upland, was prepared and planted, also some not prepared. Those prepared came up nine days earlier than the others, and were more vigorous and grew plants."

ALBERT S. GOVE.

A. H. Ward: "Dear Sir:—I used your seed preparation. The grass has started much quicker, and comes up thicker and stronger, and is now much further advanced than that not prepared, and the difference is perceptible as far as you can see. As more seed germinates by preparing it, it will make a saving in seed, as less will require to be sown. From what I have seen of it with grass seed I should think it particularly adapted to grain, corn and cotton."

PHIL KEITH.

Andrew H. Ward: "Dear Sir:—I have tested your seed preparation on various flower seeds, and nearly all the various vegetable-garden seeds; also on grain, corn, cotton and clover, annex list of same, time of planting, and the results, particularly the clover, which I find the prepared seed in all cases has come up much the sooner, has more roots and larger leaves, and consequently made stronger and more vigorous plants than those not prepared, which shows conclusively the advantage of seed-manuring. By varying the temperature of the preparation, the length of time of the coming up of the plants can be regulated, which is of the greatest importance, particularly with those garden seeds which are usually long in coming, and small when they do, such as onions, beets, carrots, celery, etc. Planting can be deferred till the surface of the ground is warm, and the plants grow on in advance of the weeds, the crop is advanced, and no time is lost, but much labor is saved. It will prove of advantage on corn and cotton."

THOMAS HOOPER.

SOME NEW WATER COLORS.

Our new pictures are a great success, to judge from the orders and compliments that are pouring in by the mails; and best of all they really merit, in sentiment and expression, every word that is said in their favor. Nothing so good or desirable, in pictures, was every offered at several times the cost. This week we add another set, "Little Sunbeam" and "Rosy Cheeks," by the same artist, and of equal merit. This new set, or either of the other sets, and the magazine Sunshine and The Weekly one year, for only \$1.30.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

Whose subscriptions have expired. If you have not received, you will receive from the Weekly Globe, a circular containing Special and Confidential Inducements to renew your subscription. The circular explains itself, except in the announcement of the time of the withdrawal of its offer, which will now announce to be Aug. 15. To avail yourself of the advantages of this special circular you must renew before Aug. 15.

Boston Weekly Globe.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1887.

TRIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Until Oct. 15, THE WEEKLY GLOBE will be sent until January, '88,

For Only 25 Cents.

This offer will enable any reader to secure a trial subscription at a nominal price. What- ever the weekly paper he is receiving, The Weekly Globe does not fear comparison, but claims to give as much and as enter- taining news, with specialties for the family circle that are original and exclusive. Try it a little while and judge for your- self.

Agents will do well to avail themselves of this offer, al- though no commission is al- lowed, as the offer will help them to form, very easily, the nucleus for a large club next January.

Only 25 Cents

FROM NOW TO JANUARY, 1888.

THE IVES' EXAMPLE.

Mr. Ives, the young Napoleon of finance, calmly surveys his Waterloo and its numerous victims, and observes to an interviewer that "whatever he has done he is satisfied that he is within the law." A suit has been brought by some of the sufferers by this bold adventurer's operations to test the soundness of his opinion. It is quite likely, however, that the young Napoleon will fight that while he has involved many men in ruinous losses by his schemes, knowing well all the time that the end could not be otherwise, yet he has kept within the technical letter of the law, and is not liable to conviction and punishment as a criminal.

Such cases are not nowadays rare. The lesson of them none long heeded and applied. That lesson plainly is that the modern development of the principle of incorporation, and the immense growth of large stock companies and their manipula- tion by speculators has made possible a new order of crimes and criminals for whose restraint and punishment no statute now exists. If the young Saco bank clerk should be caught he can be convicted and punished. His crime is already classified as embezzlement and robbery. But here is Ives, who has engineered a successful steal ten times as large, snapping his fingers at justice with the cool remark that he has "kept within the law." This ought not to be.

The thief who robs his victims under the forms of corporate procedure, by launching bogus, mining or other companies, or by placing railroadstocks with a view to working strong railroads or bounding weak ones, or who fixes the business and cooks the books of a corporation so as to play the pirate on his minority fellow-stockholders, is as much a thief as the footpad that stops the belated citizen in a dark corner and appropriates his watch and purse. But as things stand they are, to use the young Napoleon's phrase, "within the law."

The law, then, must be revised. The thief who does his stealing by night and by force is already provided for; the much meaner and baser thief, who steals by day- light on Wall street, dresses in broadcloth, and assumes all the finest airs of respecta- bility while going through the pockets of his fellow-men, must be also covered. The time is near when the people will insist that the new and improved race of robbers shall no longer be able to boast that they are "within the law."

CAMPMEETING JOHN N. ALLEN.

The person who invented the idea that man's life is not measured by clock ticks but by heart throbs was partly right and considerably wrong. People may profess to make light of existence and look upon old age as a bore and a nuisance as much as they please, yet a ripe old age is a thing much to be desired, and the only reason why more do not reach it is because they have to die in spite of themselves. There is no use in denying the fact that as we want to live and enjoy ourselves as long and as much as we can. All joy and hope are associated with life and health, and the man who said he had rather be a live beggar than a dead king struck one of the richest nuggets of philosophy that has been taken from the mines of experience.

No better illustration of the fact that life is a good thing is needed than the career of "Campmeeting" John Allen, the eccentric divine, who lately died in Maine while at- tending his three hundred and seventy-fourth campmeeting. There was nothing remarkable about this man, save his vigor of mind and body. He was not a leader in thought or society. What gifts he had came from a masterly ability to withstand the fatigues, both mental and physical, which wear out ordinary men and make them decay before their time. For a period which equals the average duration of human life he was

A very abandoned young person. Making the most of evil chances, drinking hard cider and New England rum, getting into brawls and painting the back- woods red with his eloquent blarney. From his own statements his conversion was due to going to a campmeeting for the purpose of "having a lark," when he was smitten with some electric shock from the preacher, and from that time on to the day of his death his ways never changed, and "he loved the things he hated and hated the things he loved."

There is nothing very curious in all this. When the fires of youth are burned out and headaches from over-indulgence grow worse and worse there is little or no merit in information. Men who become good because they can be no longer are not models for others to imitate. But this man was not a physical wreck; he was not de- bilitated by a constant round of dissipation. On the contrary he was yet in the full vigor of manhood, and though he spent the time of one life in sin he had still enough vitality left to last through the period of two human lives in righteousness and was not like a falling star, "trailing clouds of glory" behind him.

Most of his life was pure and sweet and holy. The words of cheer he has uttered, the consolation he has given and the great good he has done cannot be overestimated.

But it was not for any of these that he won renown among the people. His talk was vigorous and pathetic, but there are hun- dreds of others equally so; he was witty and kind-hearted, but all the wit and char- ity of his noble mind could not have given him the place which he holds in the hearts of the many people who knew him well and who mourn his loss as that of a kind father. The most noticeable thing about Rev. JOHN ALLEN was that a man who had lived so long and done so much work should be so vigorous. He lived to see his grandchildren loved and famous, and retained his youth and frolicsome spirit even to the days of his great-grandchildren. Other men grew crabbed, sour and old, while he remained a perennial boy to the last.

As his life and deeds became known and succeeding decades passed over his venerable head, people grew to take an interest in him and to wonder how long he would last. They saw the sands of life slipping away from other glasses, while his seemed inexhaustible. In a few years his life became typical of what they hoped theirs would be. If JOHN ALLEN could reach 90 years there was hope for them, and in his single struggle for existence he fought the battle for every man who loves life and wants as much of it as he can get.

And now at the age of 92 he has gone, the most popular if not the most famous clergyman in America. The town and State of his birth, the church of his adoption, all Christian people of the world at large re- joice that he has lived so long and full of joy that he has died. There is but one man like him still alive, and he resides in the same State. His name is NEAL DOW and his home is in Portland. Nearly 90 years of age the general is still full of boyish vigor and able to stand unnumbered hardships. Many people do not agree with his way of thinking, but all admire the vitality and the energy of the man, and all look to him as a pioneer who shall push the average duration of human life up and on until we all shall live to the age of the patriarchs.

Sweet rest to Rev. JOHN ALLEN; long life to General NEAL DOW.

THE RIGHT MAN FOR THE PLACE.

President CLEVELAND will presently have to appoint a fish commissioner for the United States to represent one of the important interests of New England and the great lake States in the international negotiations with Great Britain, acting for the Canadians. We would respectfully suggest to him that he will make the best selection possible, and satisfy every New England fisherman that his rights are in safe hands, if he should appoint Hon. CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY of Massachusetts as the representative of his country in this delicate and grave business.

No other man whom we know of has made so thorough and searching a study of the fisheries question in all its phases and bearings; he knows its history by heart from colonial days down to this time; there is no treaty or a statute bearing upon our fishery rights that is unknown to him. Whether as to the headlands controversy, the famous three-mile limit dispute, or the questions of bait and shelter privileges, Judge WOODBURY understands to a dot what our fishermen's rights are, and by what facts and arguments they can be best sustained. He is emphatically the man for this occasion, and the President could not do a wiser, more patriotic or popular act than to nominate him for this public service.

While we are offering this suggestion we would like to submit another in relation to the same matter. Our consuls in the maritime provinces have not always been men possessing a practical acquaintance with our fishing industry and the matters in which it needs and should have consular aid and protection. Hereafter it would be a good rule to send as American consuls to the fish- ing Provinces none but men well versed in the fishing trade, and fully capable of acting intelligently as well as promptly for the protection of our fishermen.

BUTLER AND THE SURPLUS.

General BUTLER's proposal to expend the huge surplus in the treasury in general ser- vice pensions to all honorably discharged soldiers of the war, not forgetting the Con- federates, is one of those bold and breezy proposals that it takes General BUTLER to make.

It certainly is a generous way of disposing of the nation's money, and it does credit to his practical philosophy. There is a good deal of statesmanship about General BUTLER, however, of the kind that doesn't look too closely after present popularity. There may come a time when General BUTLER's idea will be adopted, but that time is not very near.

Nevertheless, it is really one of the crying needs of the times that some means should be found of getting the surplus back into the pockets of the people, whence it was needlessly taken. The best way of all would be to stop taking money from the people in the shape of taxation that the government does not need.

NATIONAL GAMES CONTRASTED.

Let the worst be said of the national game of the Americans, and there is still room for the admission that no nation ever had a sport as popular and as free from brutality. There is no denying that there are a good many bloody thoughts attending the ball games. Still, there is rarely any execution. Some days the wrath of the people is provoked against the umpire, whom, it is true, there is never any general desire to murder, although an ill-concealed wish may pass through an angry crowd that the grand stand might fall over on him. Then people still living in Boston com- memorate recent days when thousands of men have received at once a never-to-be- gratified thirst for a bucketful of Chicago blood. At other times the unpleasant idea has entered the spectators' heads of going right down on the turf and maiming and disgracing a professional beauty that cost \$10,000, delivered on the cars in Chicago. But the fun of all these things is that no body ever gets hurt.

Turning to our northern neighbor, the Dominion of Canada, we find lacrosse to be the prevailing sport. It is pretty good sport, too. However, lots of good looks are spoiled whenever the game becomes close and exciting. A fresh illustration is at hand. The Montreal team went to Brock- ville the other day and played the home team. There was no greeting at the station and no pleading bumps at the hotel. But there was a steady rain of blood on the Montreal players' faces, and some of the im- partial but far-seeing referee beat \$50 out of them, "trailing clouds of glory" behind him.

Most of his life was pure and sweet and holy. The words of cheer he has uttered, the consolation he has given and the great good he has done cannot be overestimated.

confining by facial wounds inflicted by a sharp set of Brockville teeth. The injured man's brother is feeling badly on account of a chewed up finger that strayed into a Brockville mouth. Another Montrealer carries "a welt on his face from scalp to chin," and another "received a kick in the stomach, the consequences of which were felt throughout the game."

These few specifications will suffice to show with what deep earnestness the game was played. There is further evidence of this in the report that nearly all the other Montreal players came home injured and bruised about "the arms, sides and shoulders." The report says that all these things were done "independently of body checking, which was resorted to on both sides." A single member of the visiting team confesses that he declined three offers to fight while the match was in progress.

Of course there is a Brockville side to this story, and it is told in a document signed by the Mayor, the local member of Parliament, and over 300 other citizens of the place. These gentlemen say: "Read- ers who did not witness the match would be led to believe that the Brockville team is composed of slugs and barbarians, and the Montreal team of innocent lambs. If so, how do you account for the fact that the Brockville players are by far the worst bruised and cut up of the two teams?" This rivalry in the bruising and cutting business is backed by a minute description of the several affrays, in which a Brockville man was struck on the face by a Montrealer, another Brockville player received a blow on the head from a Montreal stick, and fainted, while still another Brockville man was choked black in the face. It is indubitably true that these witnesses to the patient suffering of the Brockville team that "the people on the grand stand screamed 'Kill him! Kill him! Kill him!'" even the women joining in the cry," when the strangled home player finally got control of his murderous antagonist.

Enough has been said to indicate that lacrosse playing about the border is no effeminate pastime. These reports indeed show that it can be made more brutal than bull fighting or prize fighting.

The wonder is that the Canadians put up with such cruel rowdiness. Why do they not annex themselves to the great base ball republic?

THE PEOPLE'S CREDITORS.

Only a small amount of bonds is now offered to the secretary of the treasury in his weekly attempts to buy the privilege of paying the national debt.

This means that the bondholders believe they can compel the government to pay a higher price by holding off. And very possibly they can, for they have the govern- ment in a corner.

Four Uncle Sam! Not allowed to pay his own debts? He is able and willing!

The people's treasury is now paying more than two years' unexpired interest to the bondholders, virtually as the price of the public mismanagement of the finances, and the bondholders now say they must have more.

It is to be hoped that the lesson of the present will not be forgotten when the govern- ment has another refunding operation on hand.

"BOUNCED" FROM BULGARIA.

It is now announced by cable that Prince FERDINAND, the new ruler of Bulgaria, has "decided to take a European trip."

This is not surprising. Close observers of the situation in the East have thought it along that the prince would shortly find it good for his health to take a vacation. But the cable now hints that in addition to the general unhealthfulness of his position, FERDINAND is afflicted with a certain malady, which has rendered him offensive to the Bulgarians themselves. This malady is enlargement of the head. So there will be few tears shed when he departs from Bulgaria.

Farewell, FERDINAND, and when you go don't throw away any money for a return ticket.

WHY NOT?

The Brooklyn Eagle having ventured the opinion that President CLEVELAND is stronger before the people today than any man who has run for president during the last 25 years, our good neighbor, the Jour- nal, is disposed to carp. It quotes the Eagle and says: "The fact is, the Eagle is wrong."

Well, what is the matter with President CLEVELAND carrying every State in the Union for his second term, except, possibly, Vermont and Iowa? It would not be particu- larly surprising to most people, at the pres- ent rate of sailing, if there should be scarcely any opposition to Mr. CLEVELAND's election in 1888. Our estimable neighbor cannot seem to understand what everybody else does, that the great old party is really a thing of the past.

EDITORIAL POINTS.

There is an onion blight throughout New England. This means dark omens and plenty of spunking.

General FAIRCHILD says he is biting his tongue. The last we heard from him he was biting his nose off.

An engineer on a Chicago road was dis- covered by the train by Waterloo, and was killed. It kept him busy between stations winding it up.

Lynn, Haverhill, Beverly, Danvers and Marblehead, five good Essex towns, shipped 14,535 cases of shoes last week. How large an army would that show?

Now far Western millionaires are trying to get Idaho into the Union. Gracious sakes alive, how many senators do these mining gods want?

"Senator SHERMAN's remarks were non- political and purely agricultural," says a Columbus despatch. He must have been talking about fences again.

St. John: I have noticed that the men who did the least to put the brigadiers out of the saddle during the war, are making the most fuss about their being in now.

The Tennessee Prohibitionists have se- cured the signatures of 400 convicts to a petition to the people praying that the amendment be adopted. This is quite a notion.

A Chicago man has made a bet, with a stake of \$500, that SHAKEPEARE, and not BACON, wrote the immortal plays. This stake may be rash, but a Bacon steak would be a rasher.

Malden Mail: During the war some of the silliest of the Southern women used to re- fuse to walk under Union flags suspended across the streets, but the Southern women who were, were not guilty of such childish conduct. It seems it was left for some idiots in the Grand Army of the Republic to equal in foolishness the foolishest Southern women. The Grand Army is being made ridiculous. It should send its fools to the rear.

THE WOMAN'S HOUR.

New Counterpanes and Pil- low Shams.

Some Devices for Making the Bedrooms Look Pretty and Inviting.

Crocheted Quilt and Border—Queen Victoria Honors Her Tailor.

"I wish you would tell me some new way of fixing up my beds," said a young friend recently, who was about to go to housekeep- ing. "I am so tired of the everlasting white counterpanes and shams that one sees everywhere, and I don't know how to make new and pretty that I can buy or make?"

Among hand-wrought bed-spreads nothing could be more beautiful than those of Boston sheeting ordered. The design may be done in colored wash wools, or silks, or in linen flosses, and the work may be outlined or solid. One of the handsom- est I have ever seen was embroidered half solid and half striped, in clusters of poppies in natural colors.

Anything more lovely than these vivid rods, contrasting with the pale greens of their foliage on the soft cream white ground, can hardly be imagined. Another very handsome spread was embroidered in water lilies. It is a long piece of work to do, but the result is beautiful, durable and in every way satisfactory.

An embroidery in color just now is the revival of the old chain stitch, which is worked with great evenness and exactness in silk ribbons and flosses. This embroidery is usually done on loosely woven linen. The design is worked in outline, and when the designs are worked all over the effect is beautiful as the work then resembles the beautiful Persian embroi- ery. Bed-spreads made in this way are fashionable just now and are really very handsome, and as useful as beautiful, as they may be easily washed. The real Japanese gold, silver and steel threads wash as well as the silk and linen, and add greatly to the effect of the work if properly introduced.

A very handsome bedspread is made of fine white linen trimmed, with a deep flounce of lace crocheted out of Irish linen. A design of roses is worked in outline, and the roses are made of a deep red silk, and the leaves are made of a deep green silk. The work is done in a deep red silk, and the leaves are made of a deep green silk. The work is done in a deep red silk, and the leaves are made of a deep green silk.

A lady of my acquaintance made a beauti- ful chamber bedspread, and the work was done in a deep red silk, and the leaves are made of a deep green silk. The work is done in a deep red silk, and the leaves are made of a deep green silk. The work is done in a deep red silk, and the leaves are made of a deep green silk.

This edging is easily worked from design with Finlayson & Co.'s red Scotch linen crocheted edging, Nos. 60, 60 or 70, in cream, white, blue, green, red, yellow, and black. The edging is worked in a deep red silk, and the leaves are made of a deep green silk. The work is done in a deep red silk, and the leaves are made of a deep green silk.

A lovely pink and gray bedroom was recently arranged in a Lenox house after this fashion: The walls were covered with plain white paper, and the floor was covered with a deep red carpet. The bed was covered with a deep red coverlet, and the pillows were covered with a deep red coverlet. The bed was covered with a deep red coverlet, and the pillows were covered with a deep red coverlet.

The Queen at Osborne, Cowes.

A private letter to the editor of the "Hour" contains the following paragraphs: "The little square of Cowes in the Isle of Wight is a very interesting place, and the jubilee proceedings."

Upon the return of her majesty to Osborne, her favorite residence, which situ- ates a few miles out of Cowes, the royal household was present for a high degree of interest to take advantage of her presence and present her with a dignified address of the royal household.

Cowes, being the headquarters of the Royal Yacht and many other craft yacht- ing clubs, is a very interesting place, and the jubilee proceedings.

The way to the town hall where the ad- dress was made was a very interesting one, and the jubilee proceedings.

After the ceremony was over the aged poet, in session there was the 17th of the jubilee proceedings.

The proper thing for some enterprising American tailor to do now is to get himself introduced by Mrs. Cleveland to the admira- tion counts for anything, she could "set the fashion" to an extent that would make any tailor's fortune.

But the Bicycle Has the Pull.

(Manchester Union.)

The man with a wheelbarrow does not make so much show as the man with a bicycle, but he commonly has more push about him.

every fourth stitch, fifth, ninth, thirteenth, etc.

Twenty-sixth round—Same as twenty-fourth round.

Twenty-seventh round—Same as twenty-fourth round.

Twenty-eighth round—Same as all odd rounds.

When enough squares are finished, sew together.

Knitted Drawer Leggings for Child.

Material—Two skeins of Starlight Scotch yarn, which come in all shades, or Lady Grey, which is made only in white, blue and pink shades. Two medium-size needles of bone, wood or rubber.

We have been asked many times to give a rule for above, such as seen in the shops. It is as follows:

Cast on 70 stitches, and knit across plain once.

Third row—1 plain, * make 1, narrow * repeat from * to * across for rows, to run in cord or ribbon.

Fourth row—All plain.

Fifth row—2 plain, same * repeat from * to * across needle.

Sixth row—2 plain, same * repeat from * to * across needle.

Knit 7 rows like fifth and sixth rows making a rib.

Make a score by knitting 7 stitches plain, and knit across.

Second row—14 plain and back.

Third row—21 plain and back.

Fourth row—28 plain and back.

Fifth row—35 plain and back.

Sixth row—42 plain and back.

Seventh row—49 plain and back.

Eighth row—56 plain and back.

Ninth row—63 plain and back.

Tenth row—70 plain and back.

Eleventh row—77 plain and back.

Twelfth row—84 plain and back.

Thirteenth row—91 plain and back.

Fourteenth row—98 plain and back.

Fifteenth row—105 plain and back.

Sixteenth row—112 plain and back.

Seventeenth row—119 plain and back.

Eighteenth row—126 plain and back.

Nineteenth row—133 plain and back.

Twentieth row—140 plain and back.

Twenty-first row—147 plain and back.

Twenty-second row—154 plain and back.

Twenty-third row—161 plain and back.

Twenty-fourth row—168 plain and back.

Twenty-fifth row—175 plain and back.

Twenty-sixth row—182 plain and back.

Twenty-seventh row—189 plain and back.

Twenty-eighth row—196 plain and back.

Twenty-ninth row—203 plain and back.

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NOW IS THE TIME.

